The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5042 號二十四零千五第 日四十二月一十年西癸治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1874. 一拜禮 號二十月正英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 10, CHINA, Ger. str., 672, Hennings, Canton 9th January.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Jan. 10, DOUGLAS, Brit. str., 864, E. Burnie, Foochow 7th Jan., Amoy 8th, and Swatow 9th, Tea.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Jan. 10, NEU GRANADA, Ger. bk., 340, E. Bauer, Bangkok 20th Nov., Rice.—E. SCHELLHASS & Co.

Jan. 10, CAP-SING-MOON, Brit. bk., 466, S. L. B. Sorensen, Bangkok 29th Nov., General.—S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

Jan. 10, ADEN, Chinese steamer, 597, R. Petersen, Manila 7th January, General.—CHINESE.

Jan. 10, THALES, Brit. steamer, 775, Young, Shanghai 7th January, General.—OLYPHANT & Co.

Jan. 10, PEIHO, German bark, 350, J. Holdt, Whampoa 9th January, General.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Jan. 10, HOHENZOLLERN, German bark, 270, Hashagen, Whampoa 9th Jan., General.—MELCHERS & Co.

Jan. 11, YUNG-CHING, Chinese steamer, 661, Gibbon, Whampoa 11th January, General.—CHINESE.

Departures.

Jan. 10, LAP-TEK, str., for Manila.
Jan. 10, NINGPO, str., for Shanghai.
Jan. 10, ACANTHA, str., for Shanghai.
Jan. 11, FENELON, str., for Saigon.
Jan. 11, CHINA, str., for Ningpo & Shanghai

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 9TH.

Acantha, str., for Shanghai.
China, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.
Paradies, for Whampoa.

Passengers.

Per *Douglas*, str., from East Coast:—
Messrs. Philippe, McLaren, Krauser, Porter, Galtzow, and Clark, 2 European deck, and 287 Chinese.

Per *Cap-sing-moon*, from Bangkok:—
6 Chinese.

Per *Thales*, str., from Shanghai:—
Mrs. Rusch and 3 children, Mrs. Taintor and 2 children, and 47 Chinese.

Per *Aden*, str., from Manila:—
Messrs. Jaffries, Black and Vavas, and 96 Chinese. Brought also the mate, second mate, and crew of the American ship *Clipper*.

Per *Acantha*, str., for Shanghai:—
1 Cabin and 27 Chinese.

Reports.

The German bark *Neu Granada* reports left Bangkok on 20th November, had moderate winds and fine weather.

The British bark *Cap-sing-moon* reports left Bangkok on 29th November; came up the Eastern Passage, and had moderate winds and fine weather.

The Chinese steamship *Aden* reports left Manila on 7th January, at 5.30 p.m., had strong N.N.E. winds and clear weather with cross sea till 8 a.m. on the 10th, when got strong N.E. winds and hazy weather to arrival.

The British steamship *Thales* reports left Shanghai on 7th January, had moderate monsoon, overcast and cloudy weather throughout the passage; passed the steamship *Chinkiang* at Woosung, bound up river; on January 9th, passed the steamships *Bombay* and *Orissa*, bound North; on January 10th, passed a three-masted steamer, name unknown, also bound North.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Foochow on 7th January, Amoy on the 8th, and Swatow on the 9th, had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout the trip down; passed the steamship *Kiushu*, bound North, on the afternoon of the 7th; passed two steamers, bound North, on night of same day; left steamers *Pearl*, *United Service*, and *Lee Yuen*, in Amoy, and the steamships *Kwangtung* and *Haining* in Swatow; H.M.S. *Teazer* was in Foochow when the *Douglas* left; passed H.M.S. *Kestrel* leaving Amoy on morning of the 8th; left H.M.S. *Hornet* in Amoy.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 26th, Dauphin from Newcastle, Aden, str., from Shanghai, &c.

DEPARTURES.

December 24th, Alden Besse for San Francisco, Sparrowhawk for Hongkong, Puritan for New York.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Adelia Carlton	New York	Aug. 12
Korsser	Cardiff	Sept. 4
Aline	Cardiff	Sept. 5
Civiale	Hamburg	Sept. 5
Gryfe	London	Sept. 18
Ingeburg	Cardiff	Sept. 22
Genaros	London	Sept. 25
Peter	Cardiff	Sept. 25
Hydra	Cardiff	Sept. 27
Elise	Cardiff	Oct. 8
M. A. Holman	Cardiff	Oct. 13
Rajaana	Cardiff	Oct. 20
Lesmona	Cardiff	Oct. 24
Channel Queen	Cardiff	Oct. 28
Palma	Hamburg	Nov. 1
Consolation (s)	Glasgow	Nov. 1
Sedan	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Fidelia	Bergen	Nov. 5
Egeria (s)	Cuxhaven	Nov. 15
Derwent	London	Nov. 18
Antipodes	Cardiff	Nov. 19

Auction Sales to-day.

None.

NOW READY.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

Apply at

THE *DAILY PRESS* OFFICE.

Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the present date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.

By order of the Consulting Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 1805 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Property in Hongkong requiring Tenants, are invited to place the same on Registry of

HOUSES, &c., TO LET,

kept by the undersigned.

Those seeking Houses, are invited to inspect the Register, thereby saving time and trouble. A moderate commission charged.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
HOUSE AGENTS, &c.,
9, Hollywood Road, Hongkong.

tf 1624 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	£ Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "

A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)

412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

R. G. SNEATH,
1y 1887] IGN. STEINHART, } *Managers.*

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Ad. André, Esq.	Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Hollios, Esq.	Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.	Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.	

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 "
12 " 5 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 31, Queen's Road East.

tf 1062] Hongkong, 22nd October, 1873.

TO LET.

THE "FOREST LODGE," situated in Caine Road.

The HOUSE formerly occupied by Hon. Justice PAUNCEFOTE.

And,

The HOUSE in Seymour Terrace, No. 6.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 67 Hongkong, 10th January, 1874.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with 9 Rooms. Gas and Water laid on, in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road.

Also,

Three Comfortable ROOMS, furnished, if required. Apply to

No. 12, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

tf 35 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

TO LET.

BELMONT LODGE, at present in the occupation of W. V. DRUMMOND, Esq. Possession from 1st February next.

Apply to

G. FALCONER.

tf 26 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 14 and 20, Wyndham Street. Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

1m 13 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 19, Staunton Street. Water laid on.

Possession from the 1st January, 1874.

A. F. ALVES.

tf 1978 Hongkong, 5th December, 1873.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON Shameen.—A good DWELLING HOUSE, having suitable arrangements for business, and also, conjointly or separately, the Household Furniture.

Apply to

GIFFORD & Co.

1m 2032 Canton, 15th December, 1873.

TO LET.

NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Out-Houses, &c. Water and Gas laid on.

Also, No. 8, in the same Terrace.

Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD.

tf 1627 Hongkong, 8th December, 1873.

TO LET.

THE "BLUE BUNGALOW," situated at Albany Road.

Possession from the 1st of November next.

Apply to

E. R. BELILIOS.

tf 1636 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1873.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owner, nor Agents, are responsible for any debts contracted by either Officers or Crew of the American Ship *Cashmere*.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

73 44 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

Intimations.

THOMPSON & HIND

HAVING received additional Stock for the

AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS,

beg to call attention to their well selected assortment of

SILKS,
In all the Newest Shades, for evening and dinner wear.
JACKETS AND MANTELETS,
In Silk, Velvet, Fur, and Cloth, braided and embroidered,
OPERA CLOAKS,
In Cashmere, Crepe de Chene, and Wool.
COSTUMES AND SKIRTS,
In Satoen, Tweed, Serge, and Quilted Satin.
SHAWLS,
In Wool Plaids, Cashmeres, and Llamas.
DRESSING GOWNS,
In Flannels & Cashmeres, of the newest designs.
DRESS MATERIALS,
In Wool Poplins, Merinos, Serges, Velveteens.
WOOL GOODS,
In Clouds, Squares, Scarfs, and Opera Hoods.
FANCY GOODS,
In Lace & Muslin Sets, Ties, Bows, & Remnals.
LACES,
In Valenciennes, Brussels, Yak, Chuny, Maltese.
LACE AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS AND SASHES,
In the latest colors and styles for the season.
JET PINS and TORTOISE-SHELL COMBS,
In all the newest designs for the Hair.
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY,
In LINENS, BLANKETS, Damask CLOTHS, and NAPKINS, Turkish TOWELS and Bath BLANKETS, QUILTS, Toilet COVERS, and ANTIMACASSARS in Lace and Wool.

Also,

A Choice Selection of MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS. Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, in Black, Bronze, and Colors.

And,

A good assortment of Gentlemen's SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, Oxford, Regatta, and White Military SHIRTS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES, &c., &c.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*

2107 Hongkong, 29th December, 1873.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th January, 1874, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

29d 2041 Hongkong, 17th December, 1873.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMMENCING with the mail of 8th January, 1874, and until further notice, the Company's Homeward Steamers from Calcutta, in connection with the Mail Steamers from this Port, will proceed to Southampton via the Suez Canal.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1873. [2050

THE business hitherto conducted at this port under the name of OSCAR STAMMANN, will from this date be carried on by Mr. EDUARD MEYER, under the style and firm of

E. MEYER & Co.

Mr. O. GRABE is duly authorized to sign the firm per procuration.

EDUARD MEYER.

tf 23 Tientsin, 1st January, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,

TINSMITHS, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN HONGKONG,

ABSENTEE AND RESIDENT.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR
HOUSE AGENTS
AND
VALUATORS,
9, Hollywood Road, Hongkong.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR having had 8 years' experience in the above business, undertake the personal Collection of Rents, effecting Repairs, and General Management of House Property, at a moderate rate of Commission. Valuations, &c., made.

REFERENCES. Security if required.

1470 Hongkong, September, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

BARNES AND COMPANY,

UNDERTAKERS,

213, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

2076 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10 %) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓ %) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.

1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at Amoy for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks by first-class steamers and sailing vessels.

DODD & Co.

3m 1897 Amoy, 14th November, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on *WEDNESDAY*, the 14th January, 1874, at noon, on board the German bark *TALEE*,

For account of the concerned.—

Wire RIGGING, ROPE, BLOCKS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

72 Hongkong, 10th January, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE WATER COLOURS, GRAND PIANO, BILLIARD TABLE, OFFICE FURNITURE, CHOICE WINES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on *THURSDAY*, the 29th January, 1874, at noon,

At the premises of
MESSRS. SMITH, ARCHER & Co.,
Praya,—

The whole of their HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, consisting of—

HALL,

Carved Hat STAND, Carved Hall TABLES and CHAIRS, GASALIER, TELESCOPE on Tripod, by CALLAGHAN & Co., London.

DRAWING ROOM,

Blue Silk Covered WALNUT CHAIRS, COUCHES, Ottoman SEATS, Easy CHAIRS, Carved Walnut Centre and Card TABLES, Carved WHATNOTS, Handsome MIRROR on Marble-top Consol TABLE, Handsome Mantelpiece MIRRORS, CLOCKS, Parian and Bronze STATUETTES, Silk and Lace CURTAINS, FENDERS and Fire IRONS, CARPET, a very fine Collection of WATER COLOURS, GASALIER, &c., &c.

A ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANO, BY COLLARD & COLLARD.

DINING ROOM.

Handsomely Carved SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, Dining TABLE, CHAIRS, MIRRORS, PICTURES, Plate Glass Fire SCREEN, GASALIER and GAS BRACKETS, CUT GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED and SILVER WARE, CARPET, PUNKAH, &c., &c.

BILLIARD ROOM.

An English-made BILLIARD TABLE, by THURSTON, with Marking Board, Cues, Rests, Balls, &c., Gas Billiard LAMP, CHAIRS, TABLES, &c.

LIBRARY.

Carved Book CASES, CHAIRS, Writing and other TABLES, BOOKS, MAGAZINES, well bound.

BED ROOMS.

Mahogany BEDSTEADS, Spring MATTRESSES, Handsomely Carved WARDROBES, Carved Book CASES, Mahogany Marble-top WASHSTANDS and Toilet SERVICES, Toilet GLASSES, Dressing TABLES, COUCHES, CHAIRS, Cheval GLASSES, PUTURES, GASALIERS, &c., &c.

OFFICE.

English and China-made DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, CLOCKS, Copying PRESSES, Book STANDS, Fireproof Iron SAFE, Stationery STANDS, Sample STANDS, FILES of OLD NEWSPAPERS, House BOAT and DAVITS.

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on *Wednesday*, the 28th January, 1874.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

43 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have to announce that they have been favoured with instructions, to offer for Public Competition, on *FRIDAY*,

20th February, at 11 A.M., (if not previously disposed of,) at their Sales Room, Kiangse Room,—

The British Paddle Steamer
"*NANZING*,"

as she now lies in the Hwangpoo.

The "*NANZING*" is an Iron Steamer, heavily plated, built on the Clyde, by Messrs. TOD & MCGREGOR, in 1862.

Length	210 feet.
Breadth	27 " 6 in.
Tonnage	620 96/100.

Her Engines, by the same Builders, are oscillating, and 200 H. P. nominal.

She is expressly fitted and well adapted for the coasting trade, has ample accommodation for passengers, and is well and favourably known as a comfortable sea-boat.

She is well found in Ground Tackle, Deck, and Engine-Room Departments, requiring only Coal to proceed to sea.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash, or approved Bank Cheque, on fall of the hammer; balance on transfer, within three days. *Expense of transfer to be borne by the Purchaser.*

The vessel will be sold with all faults and errors of description, as she lays, and will be at the risk of the Purchaser on the fall of the hammer.

For Inventory, Cards to view, and any further particulars, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

45 Shanghai, 31st December, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to announce that they have received instructions to offer for Sale at Auction, on or about 26th of February, 1874, (if not previously disposed of,)—

Forty-eight Sixty-fourths (48/64) of the American Screw Steamer

"*SHAFTESBURY*,"

well-known in this port, and now running between Shanghai and Southern Ports.

The "*SHAFTESBURY*" was built by OSWALD, of Sunderland, England, in 1862. Classed 9 *A* 1.

Length	200 feet.
Breadth	28 " 5 in.
Depth of hold	17 "
Tonnage	524 Nett.

5 Water-tight Bulkheads.

Her Engines are a pair of Direct Acting Inverted Cylinder Engines, built by Messrs. RICHARDSON & SONS, Hartlepool Iron Works, England, in 1862.

Diameter of Cylinders	41½
Length of Stroke	24
Nominal Horse-power	120.

Her Boilers, two in number, are on the Horizontal Tubular principal, having double-stop valves and connections for the working of both or either of the two. The Machinery has been recently thoroughly overhauled; there has also been put on a new spar-deck, the cabins taken from main-deck, and placed on spar-deck, thus giving her an additional capacity of about Five hundred and fifty tons. Carries 13,500 piculs dead weight, or 12,000 piculs with room for a large quantity of Cotton or other light freight, or Chinese Passengers, and is particularly well adapted for the Coast trade. Speed, 8 Knots, on 12 tons Coal.

For any further particulars apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

46 Shanghai, 31st December, 1873.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Auction.

THE OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE, *BANK BUILDINGS*, HONGKONG.

THE FIFTH SALE of BANK, MARINE, and FIRE INSURANCE, DOCK, STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, GAS, HOTEL, SUGAR, and other SHARES, will be held on THURSDAY, 15th January, at 2.30 P.M. precisely.

SHARP & Co.

78 Hongkong, 12th January, 1874.

RACING PONIES FOR SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to offer for Sale, the Racing PONIES

"KRUPP" and "FLECHE."

Winners in several races in Foochow and Shanghai. "KRUPP" won a 2-mile race in December, 1872, in Foochow.

For further particulars, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

2113 Hongkong, 30th December, 1873.

NOTICE.

ANY claims against British ship *Banian*, must be sent in to the undersigned before noon TO-DAY, the 12th inst., or they will not be recognized.

RAYNAL & Co.,
Agents.

3d 68 Hongkong, 9th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for DOCKING, REPAIRING, and REFITTING the American Ship *Cashmere*, in accordance with specification to be seen at the office of the Undersigned, will be received until noon of TO-DAY, the 12th instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

4d 60 Hongkong, 9th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the DOCKING, STRIPPING, REMETTALLING and CAULKING of the British Barque *Matilda Atheling*, will be received until TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at noon, at the Office of the Undersigned, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

5d 61 Hongkong, 9th January, 1874.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of (about) 70 Tons of CAST IRON BALLAST, will be received by the Undersigned until noon TO-MORROW, the 13th instant.

Samples can be inspected at the Naval Yard.

JOHN BREMNER,
Naval Storekeeper.

6d 55 Hongkong, 8th January, 1874.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Members of this CHAMBER will be held on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration a letter received from the Colonial Government upon the subject of the Currency.

By order,

A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.

10d 50 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a statement of accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Director and Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

24d 2091 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 16th day of January next, both days included.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

24d 2092 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1873.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE.

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,
8th January, 1874.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1874, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing a Special Resolution providing for the formation of a Reserve Fund of $250,000, by the appropriation from time to time of Ten per cent., or such larger proportion of profits as the Shareholders in General Meeting may determine.

At the same Meeting, the following proposition will be submitted for approval, viz.:—A proposal of the General Agents to place to the Credit of the Company, out of their own moneys, in such Bank or Banks as they, with the approval of the Consulting Committee, shall determine, the full amount of the proposed Reserve Fund, namely, $250,000, free of interest, for the purpose of meeting such extraordinary liabilities or contingencies as the Reserve Fund formed will be applicable to; the said sum of $250,000 to be reduced by such contributions to the Reserve Fund as may be made from time to time, pursuant to the Special Resolution above mentioned: thus at once placing the Company, as regards its ability to meet its liabilities, in the same position as if the intended Reserve Fund were already accumulated.

A second Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 3 o'clock P.M. on MONDAY, the 9th day of February, 1874, to confirm such Special Resolution as may be passed at the first mentioned Meeting.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

18d 79] *General Agents.*

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN Ordinary General MEETING of Shareholders of the Company will be held at our office, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, 27th January, 1874, at 4.30 P.M.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

20d 56 Hongkong, 8th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on THURSDAY, the 29th January, 1874, at 3.30 P.M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 29th January, 1874, inclusive.

By order,

ED. BAKER,
Secretary.

48d 2021 Hongkong, 13th December, 1873.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on ALL INSURANCES granted by this Agency.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1861 Hongkong, 13th November, 1873.

Intimations.

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN HONGKONG.

COMISARIA DE MARINA DEL ARSENAL DE CAVITE.—*Pliego de condiciones bajo las cuales se saca á pública licitacion el suministro de ocho mil toneladas métricas de carbon de Cardiff y trescientas de Cok para las atenciones de este Apostadero.*

CONDICIONES ESPECIALES.

1ª.—El carbon procederá precisamente de las minas del principado de Gales conocidas por las denominaciones que siguen:—

NIXON'S MERTHYR.
THOMAS'S MERTHYR.
PENELLS'S DUFFRYN.
NIXON'S DUFFRYN.
BALANCENGWENOR.
ABERDARE STEANS COALS.
MAYNE'S MERTHYR.
NAVEGATION STEAN.
JISOLE'S MERTHYR.
TREDEGAR.
JOSHERGILLS AVERDARE.
SOYBORWEN MERTHYRE.
LLANGENNECH.
ABERCORN BLACK REM.

Cuyas procedencias garantizará el contratista presentando al hacer la entrega del combustible, certificaciones de los dueños de las minas legalizadas por el Cónsul Español del puerto de salida de los buques conductores.

2ª.—El carbon deberá presentarse en piedras de buen tamaño y de fresca estraccion, admitiéndose como polvo inevitable producido por el trasporte un cinco por ciento de la cantidad que sea recibida en piedras.

En el caso estremo de ocurrir en el momento de la entrega alguna dificultad ó desavenencia entre los delegados de la Marina y los del contratista respecto al modo de apreciar el polvo, se resolverá haciendo pasar el carbon por una criba inclinada á 45º respecto de la vertical, cuyos vanos sean cuadrados de 12 m/m de lado; considerándo se como polvo abonable en la relacion ya indicada, todo el que pase al través de esta criba.

3ª.—El carbon deberá presentarse limpio de perita cobriza ó de hierro debiendo ser rechazado si de las pruebas que con él se verifiquen, resultase cargado de dichas sustancias en proporciones que puedan hacer su uso peligroso.

Tambien se someterá á una prueba práctica en que deberá arder sin aglutinarse sobre las parrillas entorpeciendo la corriente de aire necesario para la combustion.

4ª.—El Cok solo deberá satisfacer á la condicion de proveenir de la destilacion de la hulla en hornos por los procedimientos acostumbrados, lo cual se conoce á primera vista por su testura y densidad; siendo rechazado desde luego si fuese del producido por la destilacion verificada en las retortas de las fábricas de gás.

5ª.—El precio que se fija como tipo á la tonelada métrica de carbon de Cardiff es el de 80 pesetas, y á la de Cok 140 pesetas.

OBLIGACIONES Y GARANTÍAS PARA EL CUMPLIMIENTO DEL CONTRATO.—El contratista entregará por su cuenta y riesgo en los puntos de este Apostadero que se dirán, el carbon de Cardiff y Cok que se subastan, divididos para el efecto en dos grupos iguales en la forma siguiente:—

GRUPO 1º.

Tres mil toneladas métricas de carbon de Cardiff en el Establecimiento de Cañacao.

Mil toneladas métricas de carbon de Cardiff en la Isabela de Basilan ó en Masinlog.

Cien id. de Cok en Cañacos.

GRUPO 2º.

Tres mil toneladas métricas de carbon de Cardiff en Cañacos.

Mil id. de id. en la Isabela de Basilan ó en Masinlog.

Cien id. de Cok en Cañacao.

La entrega del grupo 1º. la efectuará en el plazo de un año, contado desde el dia en que se le adjudique definitivamente el remate por la Junta Económica del Apostadero, y la del grupo 2º., en el año siguiente, á partir desde la terminacion del plazo para la entrega del primero. Para los efectos de esta condicion bastará que los cargamentos sean presentados dentro de dichos plazos aun cuando su entrega se verifique fuera de ellos por causas independientes de la voluntad del contratista.

De las 1000 toneladas que en cada uno de dichos dos años deben ser entregadas en la Isabela de Basilan ó en Masinlog, quedará al arbitrio de la Marina señalar en cual de dichos puntos deban situarse segun la convenga.

7ª.—El contratista hará las entregas con las guias correspondientes á las cuales acompañará las certificaciones de que trata la condicion 1ª.

8ª.—Las pruebas y reconocimientos de que tratan las condiciones 2ª. y 4ª. se efectuarán por una comision nombrada por la Marina. Si el contratista no se conformase con sus acuerdos apelará de ellos dentro de 24 horas siguientes, y en este caso se nombrará otra comision distinta, cuyos fallos serán definitivos.

9ª.—El carbon que fuese desechado por inadmisible, se considerará como no presentado por el contratista para su entrega.

10.—En el caso de pérdida de alguno de los buques conductores estará obligado el contratista á reemplazar su cargamento en el término de ocho meses á contar desde que hubiese noticia del siniestro.

Si alguno de ellos no llegase á su destino en el tiempo que ordinariamente se invierte en la navegacion y tres meses más, se presumirá su pérdida; efectuándose el reemplazo de su cargamento segun queda espresado para el primer caso.

11.—Cuando en los plazos prefijados en la condicion 6ª. no presentase el contratista los cargamentos en los puntos en que debieran ser entregados, se le impondrá una multa del 10 por ciento de su valor al precio de contrata. La misma multa se le impondrá si en los que establece la condicion anterior no hiciese la reposicion de los cargamentos á que la misma se refiere; pero si probase que los buques conductores hubiesen salido de Inglaterra con la anticipacion conveniente para llegar en tiempo oportuno, se le relevará del pago de esta última.

Si transcurridos 40 dias desde la terminacion de dichos plazos no presentase todavía los cargamentos, se adquirirán por Administracion á su perjuicio las cantidades de combustibles que deberian comprender; siendo de cuenta del mismo contratista las diferencias por mayores precios y los demás perjuicios que resultasen al servicio; y en este caso podrá la Administracion rescindir el contrato y adjudicar la fianza en favor de la Hacienda.

12.—La descarga de cada buque se efectuará por cuenta y riesgo del contratista á razon de 25 toneladas diarias cuando menos, esceptuándose los domingos y demás dias festivos, desde que avise de estar en disposicion de efectuarla; pero la Marina le facilitará los lanchones y carros que tenga disponibles. Si por causa de la Administracion se demoran la descarga más dias de los que correspondan, se abonarán al contratista las mismas estadias que esté obligado á pagar segun la contrata de fletamento; entendiéndose que dicho número de toneladas se ha de reputar por las recibidas y no por las desembarcadas.

13.—El recibo del carbon se verificará pesándolo en básculas ó balanzas que puedan contener media tonelada, abonándose únicamente al contratista el número de toneladas recebidas de este modo; pero no las que hubiesen registrado en Aduanas el buque conductor ni las que consten en su conocimiento de embarco.

14.—Los derechos de importacion, los de puerto y demás gastos que se originen serán de cuenta del contratista.

15.—El pago de los suministros que justifique se efectuará en libramiento contra la Tesorería Central de Hacienda Pública de estas Islas.

16.—Se fija como garantía provisional para tomar parte en la licitacion de la suma de 10,000 pesetas, y como fianza para responder del cumplimiento del contrato la de 40,000 pesetas; cuyas cantidades se depositarán en la citada Tesorería Central, bien en metálico ó en valores admisibles. La garantía provisional podrá tambien depositarse en la Administracion de Hacienda Pública de esta provincia, pero precisamente en metálico.

17.—Las proposiciones que se pres

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,

THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 12TH, 1874.

A VERY elaborate report upon the question of the best method of supplying Hongkong with water has been issued by Mr. Thomas, the Surveyor-General to the Colony. That gentleman has taken great pains to sift the question to the bottom, and to master the facts connected with it to the full, and the conclusion at which he has arrived is, that it is essential that the matter should no longer be temporised with, and that as the Colony is solvent, its credit good, and water considered, according to Mr. PRICE ideas, an urgent necessity by all classes of the community, temporising expedients should be abandoned, and a scheme which will thoroughly meet the requirements of the place be set on foot, although the one which he proposes will not cost less than £302,147, according to his estimate.

In glancing over the present water supply of the Colony, Mr. PRICE points out that as droughts lasting 240 days are not an impossible contingency in Hongkong, it may happen, in such an event, that the supply of water to each inhabitant will be only 5.78 gallons, against an average of 22 gallons in English and Continental cities—a quantity which he considers far too small on sanitary and general grounds. An interesting *resumé* is then given of the history of the efforts from time to time made to supply Hongkong with water, and it is pointed out, with reference to the Pokfulum Reservoir, that the first idea was to make a reservoir which would hold 450 million gallons; that on this being shown to Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL to be an impossibility, His Excellency suggested at least 200 million gallons; but that finally it was found impossible to make a reservoir to hold more than 100 million, and in the carrying out of this project, the estimated quantity had to be brought down to 67 million gallons. In 1871, an additional quantity of 7 million gallons was made obtainable by building a dam of 3ft. across the wash, to prevent the water escaping, and thus the actual supply from Pokfulum is 74 million gallons.

This being far less than is required, it has been necessary to dole out water in different districts at different times, and as a result, people have been compelled to have cisterns in their houses, and often leave the taps open, and allow the water to overflow. Considerable waste of this kind is, in Mr. PRICE's opinion, a necessary result of what he terms the "intermittent" system of supply.

Having come to the conclusion on the above grounds that an improved supply of water is absolutely necessary, and that the best policy is to obtain a supply upon a scale which will permanently meet the wants of the Colony, Mr. PRICE points out that there are three different plans which might be resorted to. The object to be attained is to collect the water in a reservoir in one of the valleys some distance above sea level and thence supply the town through mains. There are three valleys of this kind to choose from: Pokfulum, Aberdeen and Tytam, and, in addition to a reservoir at either of the above places, it would be possible to subsidise the existing works at Pokfulum by an upper and a lower reservoir, the former to contain 50 million gallons and the latter 60 millions, thus increasing the supply at Pokfulum to 184 million gallons. This quantity, divided among the population, would supply 8 gallons daily. Thus, then, there is a choice between the increase in the supply above indicated at Pokfulum, either the Aberdeen or Tytam plan, or the combination of the Pokfulum plan with either of the latter. The cost of the Pokfulum improvements alone would be £201,540; of Aberdeen alone, £250,056; and of Tytam alone, £259,479. The cost of Aberdeen and Tytam, combined with the subsidiary works at Pokfulum, would be, respectively, £292,724 and £302,147, and it is the latter project which Mr. PRICE recommends.

The supply of 8 gallons to each inhabitant which would be obtained by the subsidiary works at Pokfulum alone, he considers would be insufficient, and passing to the Aberdeen project, he points out that the inadequate height of the delivery of the water at Aberdeen detracts seriously from the advantage which a water supply there might possess, and makes the project like that of Pokfulum, rank only as an alternative plan, to be "reverted to only when every possible hope of something better has been found impracticable."

Passing, then, to the Tytam project, Mr. PRICE strongly recommends it as that which should be adopted. Against this scheme he has no word of disparagement, while he considers there are grave objections—the main points of which have been already enumerated—to either of the other plans. As the proposed scheme is of so much importance, we give Mr. PRICE's statement of it at length, to enable our readers the better to estimate its drift. The daily allowance of water by its adoption would be 18½ gallons per inhabitant. To carry out this scheme, it is to be borne in mind that the ultimate cost would be increased by the additional cost of a subsidiary conduct from the present Pokfulum reservoir, to replace the old inadequate pipe. The cost of this is estimated at £42,668, which with the £259,479 makes the total of £302,147 above named.

The above will afford a general idea of the project which has been so carefully elaborated by Mr. PRICE. He strongly urges that it would be advisable to carry out a scheme which can be permanently relied upon, and that the revival of a temporising policy at the present time would be mistaken economy, and would be only to postpone, for the third time, the decision of the question to a future day—a day, which, if the Pokfulum project were adopted, would be sure to arrive immediately after its completion, when people had become able to realize the paucity of its supply.

The steamer *Sin Nanzing* arrived at Shanghai on the 10th instant.

Ordinance No. 10 of 1873, to amend the Chinese Emigrant Ship Ordinance of 1873, has been approved by Her Majesty.

The chief-mate, second-mate, carpenter, sail-maker, cook, and fifteen of the crew of the American ship *Charger*, which was wrecked, as noticed in our issue of the 8th instant, arrived on Saturday evening in the Chinese steamer *Aden*.

A notice has been issued by the Tung-wa Hospital Committee, calling upon the native residents to send and take away a number of dead bodies, which have been forwarded to them from Shanghai, and elsewhere, to be returned to their native places.

Shanghai telegraphic quotations to the 10th instant are as follows:—

EXCHANGE.—On Hongkong, Bank sight, 26½ discount; on London, Bank, 6 months' sight, 5/9½ per tael; on Bombay and Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 303 per 100 Tls.; Clean Mexican Dollars 73.70 per 100 Tls.; Pekin Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 171.50.

OPIUM.—Malwa, dull and heavy; Patna, quiet; Malwa 10-days, Tls. 465 per chest; Patna 10 days, Tls. 445 per chest. Benares 10 days, Tls. 450 per chest.

COTTONS.—English Drills 40 yards 15lbs., (Dragon,) Tls. 2.25 to 2.50 per piece; Grey Shirtings, 8¼lbs. best Eagle Chop, Tls. 2.05 per piece; 7¼lbs. best Eagle Chop, Tls. 1.68 per piece; *T*-Cloths, 6lbs. Ordinary, Dewhurst *T*-mark, Tls. 1.06 per piece; 7lbs. Ordinary, Dewhurst *T*-mark, Tls. 1.18 to 1.20 per piece; 7lbs. Mexican Mendels Hand and Branch Chop, Tls. 1.47 per piece. Market unchanged.

SILK.—Market unchanged; Taeltee Silk, No. 3, Tls. 460 to 475 per picul; Price Red Peacock, Tls. 385 per picul.

WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS.—Market unchanged. Spanish Stripes, Scarlet, *CPH*, Tls. 0.59 to 0.59½ per yard; Spanish Stripes, Assorted, *CPH*, Tls. 0.59 to 0.60½ per yard; Camlets, *SS*, Assorted, Tls. 14.00 to 14.90 per piece; Long Ells, Scarlet, *HH*, Tls. 7.95 per piece; Long Ells, Assorted, *HH*, Tls. 6.50 per piece; Lastings, Assorted, *HH*, Tls. 10.85 to 11.20 per piece.

The following letter from Commodore Parish, regarding the position of the "Nelly Rock," is published in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

Princess Charlotte,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith, for your Excellency's information, the copy of a letter I have this day received from the Commander of the P. & O. steam-ship *Avoca*, respecting the position of the danger on the East Coast of Kiusiu Island, and marked on the Charts of Japan as the Nelly Rock.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,
JOHN PARISH, *Commodore*.

To His Excellency
SIR ARTHUR E. KENNEDY, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Copy.

P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

Dear Sir,—I beg to report for your information that I have had an opportunity of seeing the danger on the East Coast of Kiusiu Island, marked on the Charts of Japan as the Nelly Rock (P.D.), and which was searched for unsuccessfully in 1866 by Commander Bullock, of H. M. S. *Serpent*.

The weather at the time being misty, with rain, the Islet Obosima was not visible, but the following bearings were taken from the S. S. *Avoca*:

Kayeta Saki.....N. 71 W.
Utoyama.....S. 38 W.
Nelly Rock.....N. 28 W., distance 2 miles.

These bearings give the position of the danger:
Lat. 31.48 N. } On Admiralty Chart 358,
Long. 131.35 E. } corrected up to 1870.

I judge that this shoal is at all times covered by about 8 feet of water; there was a heavy swell rolling in from the Eastward at the time of observation, causing heavy breakers on the Rock, about two cables in extent.

I notice that the latitude is the same as given by the barque *Nelly*, as also the bearing of Obosima S.S.W. The longitude of this Coast has been corrected since 1863, which will account for the discrepancy in that respect.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) W. B. ANDREWS,
Commander P. & O. S. S. Avoca.

Commodore PARISH, R.N.,
H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte*, Hongkong.

A FATAL QUID OF TOBACCO.—A fatal case of poisoning by tobacco is reported in the Naval Medical Report just issued. It occurred in the person of a boy of the *Implacable*. He had been frequently punished for chewing tobacco, and often presented himself at the sick bay complaining of debility, giddiness, and faintness, which were traced to the poisonous influence of tobacco. On two occasions he had swallowed pieces of tobacco to prevent detection. On the night of his death he went to his hammock, telling his messmates that he felt sick. About 10 minutes afterwards the occupant of the next hammock to his heard him breathing heavily, and immediately tried to awake him. Finding he could not, he was conveyed to the sick bay, and at once seen by a medical officer, who found him moribund. The pupils were insensible to the influence of light; and the pulse, which was scarcely perceptible, in three minutes ceased to beat. On a *post-mortem* examination of the body, two small pieces of tobacco were found in the stomach.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

10th January.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

KIDNAPPING.

Wong-a-cheong, a Chinese, who described himself as owner of a Chinese cruiser stationed at Macao, charged another Chinese, named Ng-a-cheong, whom he said he did not know, with kidnapping one Wong-a-ping, a clansman of his, to Macao, on the 31st December last.

Complainant said he had been in Hongkong about two months, and was staying with one Foong-a-shut, comprador to a Parsee firm. He had a clansman named Wong-a-ping, who was part owner of a carpenter's shop, named the Kwong-chang, in Taipingshan. On the 31st December last, at about 3 p.m., he went to the Kwong-chang shop to visit his clansman, and when he arrived there he saw him in company of defendant, and they were both making preparations for going away. He asked Aping where he was gone to, and he made answer to Macao. He asked him why he was going there, and he said he was going there with defendant to set up in business as a cigar vendor and money changer, and after a few other common place remarks he left the shop. On the 5th instant, at dusk, he went again to the Kwong-chang shop, and saw the defendant there. He asked him how his clansman at Macao was getting on, and he replied that he had no business yet, but that he was staying at a carpenter's shed with some partners of his, who where at Macao on business. He then left the shop, and again on the 7th he went to the Kowng-chang shop, and the partners were there from Macao. He asked them whether they had seen Wong-a-ping at Macao, and they said they had not. On the 8th, his clansman's partner returned, and he asked him about Wong-a-ping, and he said he knew nothing about him. Hearing this the defendant left the shop in a hurried manner, and suspecting something was wrong, he followed defendant, and coming in contact with district watchman No. 14, gave him into custody. His clansman was 22 years of age, and tried to become a servant boy to Europeans, but not succeeding, he stayed with him at his friend's the comprador to a Parsee firm. Complainant altered his previous statement, and said only one partner of the Kwong-chang shop returned, and that on the 8th instant the defendant did not leave the shop that day, but it was on the 9th instant, whilst in conversation with the returned partner, that he observed the defendant hurriedly leaving.

Wong-a-chun, declared, said he was aged 22, and had been in the Colony three months. He was partner in the Kwong-chang carpenter's shop, in East-street, Taipingshan. He did not know the defendant. On the 31st of December last his cousin, named Wong-a-ping, who was also partner in the Kwong-chang shop, left the shop with the defendant, as he said to go to Macao. He took some tables and chairs with him. On the 5th instant the defendant came to the shop, and he asked him how his cousin was in Macao, when defendant said his cousin was doing business in Macao with some of his partners, that there was much work there, and that he desired him (witness) to go to Macao to assist him. On the 8th instant, one of his partners returned from Macao, when he asked him about his cousin, and he said he had not seen him. Last evening, the 9th instant, the defendant came to the shop, and said he was going to Macao again, and being suspected, the last witness gave defendant into custody in the street. He never saw the defendant in his shop before the 31st ulto. The value of the chairs and tables, his cousin took to Macao with him, in company with defendant, was about $14. Witness added, that the defendant on speaking in reference to his cousin being very busy at Macao, and that he requested him to go to help him, said another partner also had better go, and he defendant would go with them. The defendant also said that he witness, could get employment as a money changer there.

In answer to defendant, witness said he (defendant) did not stop in his shop from the 4th instant to the 9th. He did not purchase some buckets from his shop.

Inspector Gair said the witness said in the charge room that defendant did purchase some buckets from his shop.

Witness said a friend of his cousin's bought the buckets, and sent the defendant to fetch them, so Acheoy, one of his partners, said.

Inspector Gair recalled Ng-a-cheong, as the uncle of Wong-a-ping had gone to Macao in search of his nephew, and he would ask that the complainant and the witness be bound over to appear, as their evidence was lame, and in some points contradictory to that given in the charge-room.

The defendant asked for a remand for ten days, as he believed Wong-a-ping, who had simply gone home, would return by that time.

His Worship remarked that it was highly necessary that the complainant and witnesses in these cases should be bound over to appear, as a monstrous trumped-up charge transpired about a week or nine days ago, wherein a woman charged some playactors with kidnapping her husband to Canton, and after the Governor had sent all the necessary dispatches to the Viceroy, through H. M. Consul at Canton, the woman was called upon to enter into a bond to appear as witness, and the very husband of the woman presented himself at the office to bail her out, and said that he was the husband his wife had said had been kidnapped. He, of course, was then called on to make his statement at once, so as to compare it with the wife's to find out whether any wilfully trumped up charge had been made.

The present case was then remanded to Monday, this day, and the witnesses bound over in $40 each to appear.

STEALING SHOES.

Wut-a-shi, master of a shoe shop, charged a man named Lum-a-man, with stealing a pair of shoes valued $1.

Defendant said money was due to him, and he told the complainant's assistant he was going to take the shoes to pawn, to repay himself, having the sanction of the complainant.

Defendant was sent to six week's hard labor.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Wong-a-sing, a bricklayer, Fong-a-yan, chair coolie, Low-a-tuk, bricklayer, and Law-a-oi, apprehended by virtue of a warrant in No. 16, Market-street, were charged by Sergeant James Youngson, No. 67, with being being in possession of four counterfeit dollars, one twenty cent piece, also seventeen counterfeit chop punches, three plain punches, four chisels, twelve pieces of metal mixed with silver, a quantity of silver dust and filings, some pieces of lead and dust, and castings.

Complainant stated he was armed with a warrant, and accompanied by district watchman No. 12, who pointed out the house, he proceeded to the premises of defendants at 9 p.m. on the 9th instant, accompanied also with P.C. Cameron, No. 99, and P.C. Duncan, No. 79. He knocked at the door of the house, which had a light, but heard no noise. The door was opened immediately, and search was made, when the above articles were found, added to which were one hammer, two blow pipes, one drilling machine, three and quarter sheets of silver foil, used for coating spurious coins, two boxes, some arsenic, some remnants of castings, and a pair of pincers. He found all the things with the exception of the punches in the fourth defendant's room. Cameron and Duncan principally searched that room, but he saw all as they were found. The boxes were on benches, and contained the various articles enumerated. There were six rooms on the floor of the house, three on each side. The defendants, with the exception of the third, were each taken out of rooms, and he was found in the passage. Nothing else suspicious was found in any of the other rooms.

The landlady of the house, called for the prosecution, said the first defendant was a bricklayer, and went out daily to his work, and paid her 70 cents per month for his room. He had been in the house less than a month. The second defendant was a public chair coolie, and and paid rent for his room. The fourth defendant was one of her tenants, and paid 60 cents per month. She got her living by sewing, and had only been in the house a short time. The third defendant came to visit her, but she did not know whether he was her husband or not. She saw the third defendant assist to move her furniture into the house, and saw him move the two boxes produced into the house. He was carrying them as if they were light. The third defendant did not at all times stop in the house at night; when he did she always heard noises and hammering in the fourth defendant's room at night. She had frequently seen the boxes in fourth defendant's room, but they were always closed, so that she did not know the contents.

Inspector Gair said he had further evidence to produce in reference to books found, which gave instructions, also a *Government Gazette* for October 1873, giving the exact weight of a dollar as received by the Canton Customs.

The case was then remanded to Monday, for the examination of the books.

THE TYTAM WATER-WORKS PROJECT.

The next valley eastward of Aberdeen is that of Wong-nei-chung, on the northern slope of the island; it is perhaps more familiarly known as the Happy Valley. Its drainage area is only 360 acres, or 40 less than Pokfulum, and it does not possess, like the latter, any favourable site for a reservoir, however small, at a sufficiently high elevation to be of service.

The inspection of Wong-nei-chung brought the surveys of the valleys of the western half of Hongkong to a close with the most discouraging results. It now became apparent that if water must be had,* it would be necessary to seek it somewhere in the eastern end of the colony, far away from the city. The topography of the eastern districts is, if anything, wilder and more abrupt than that of the western ones. East of a meridian drawn from Aberdeen to Wong-nei-chung there is but one valley worthy of the name, this is at Tytam, and it contains by far the largest watershed in the colony. The Tytam stream which flows down this valley discharges itself into the sea, at the little village of Tytam Took, and contains a very large volume of water even during the dryest season of the year.

I had no hesitation in recommending the Tytam valley to Mr. Rawlinson, as the probable site for a future reservoir, the more so, as Mr. Moorson was of opinion that its outlet culvert was feasible at as high an elevation as 500 feet.

The recent investigations have, however, shown that it is not possible to effect the exit of the water higher than 400 feet; this is no doubt a great reduction, but one which does so seriously detract from the merits of the scheme as to entail (as in the case of the Aberdeen project) the necessity of two sets of works, for it so happens that there are only twenty houses in the whole City of Victoria situated above the 400 foot level, and arrangements could easily be made to supply these from the present Pokfulum reservoir, the outlet of which is on the 500 foot datum.

In the treatment of the two preceding projects, I have endeavoured to shadow out their leading features as clearly as lay in my power, omitting no fact connected with them favourable or unfavourable, from which the Government could draw a deduction on their comparative merits or demerits. I have, therefore, had to criticize adversely, and it may with truth be said that so far I have succeeded in developing and elaborating schemes only to destroy them in the end by the exposure of the gravest defects.

Against the Tytam project, however, I have no word of disparagement. It may have defects, but these are not cardinal. Having said this much, it may be asked why I did not come direct to it without going through the process of reviewing the Pokfoolum and Aberdeen ones? I would reply that the recent surveys having revealed but three valleys in the whole island where complete engineering designs for works to provide a city with water were at all feasible, it was not deemed inconsistent with the wide and general purport of this Report, to touch upon the two first, explaining upon what basis any such works, however inadequate or defective might be established before proceeding to deal with the third and last, because by a disclosure of the difficulties which beset the gathering, storing, and conveyance of water at Pokfoolum and Aberdeen, it was thought that the Government would be all the better able to appreciate the greater facilities of the Tytam valley to meet the requirements of the city.

Had the surveys of 1860, and 1866 been as comprehensive, and the capabilities of the different valleys of the island been as thoroughly brought to light as they have been in this instance, it is possible that different conclusions might have been arrived at by Sir Hercules Robinson and Sir R. MacDonnell, and that the community would not be in its present extremity for a common necessary of life. Indeed, with regard to the surveys of 1866, when Sir R. MacDonnell was aspiring to a reservoir of 450 million gallons, it is almost certain that, had the search been extended beyond the walls of the narrow valley of Pokfoolum, the people would have been spared the seven years of dearth and discomfort that have ensued, the more so, as the subject of a generous water supply was in those days a very popular one, and the colony having attained a degree of commercial prosperity unprecedented in its history, had never been more ready and better able to bear the burden of an Revenue outlay as was necessarily entailed by hydraulic works.

Before leaving this topic, I may venture to state that the question, so far as concerns the Public Works Department, has this time been properly ventilated and thoroughly exhausted. It was approached with the full resolve to embrace the whole length and breadth of the colony in the surveys begun at Wong-nei-chung, and had there been need for it, to push these on as far as Cape D'Aguilar, its eastern extremity. No untrodden ground has now been left behind, and there is, therefore, nothing left to discover. Consequently a recurrence is impossible in the future of the thankless task which has fallen to my lot: that of condemning the work and efforts of the past, and pointing out new and unexplored sources whence the city, if it had only known and chosen to avail itself of them, could have long ago derived a supply more in accordance with its wants.

The Tytam valley has a gathering ground of 700 acres, yielding in years of the smallest rainfall (50 inches) a drainage of 790 million gallons, which, after a deduction of sixty per cent. for losses by percolation, absorption, and evaporation, leaves an available balance of 316 million gallons for storage during the dry season.

On the 400 foot datum the great three-pronged basin of the valley suddenly contracts and forms a defile about 400 feet narrow, with very precipitous sides. In the defile is an excellent site for a dam, which if built 90 feet high, will form a lake twenty-three acres in extent, containing 250 million gallons. After the termination of the periodical rains, when drainage supplies cease, this lake would continue to be fed throughout the longest dry season by three perennial streams which would flow into it, and which have been calculated to yield 130,000, 30,000 and 5,000 gallons respectively, or an aggregate of 165,000 gallons per diem.

The impounded water in the reservoir alone would afford an allowance of 11.32 gallons per day per head of population for 240 days, and taken in conjunction with the 4.43 gallons derived from Pokfoolum, the total daily allowance of stored water during the dry season would be 15.75 gallons per head.

To this must be added the supplies from nullahs flowing into the conduit, which estimated at a very low figure, will average a minimum of 200,000 gallons per day, or a total of nearly 50 million gallons during a drought of 240 days, or, in other words, a daily dividend of two and a quarter gallons for 92,000 souls. The future supply would therefore stand thus:—

Sources.	*Daily allowance*.
From Tytam reservoir,	11.32 gallons.
" Pokfoolum reservoir,	4.43 "
" Nullahs flowing into the conduits,	2.25 "
" Mint dam and other actual subsidary supplies,†	0.50 "
Total,	18.50 "

The bye-wash, which is one of the most important and expensive adjuncts of a store reservoir, need not in Tytam be tunnelled through the hills, or, as in the case of Pokfoolum, be carved out of the solid rock. Nature has already done the work for us. A few feet below the level of the top of the proposed dam a small glen, 180 feet wide, at present occupied by paddy fields, juts out of the valley to a distance of 300 yards, making an admirable overflow channel, capable of discharging the greatest flood that a tropical rain storm could hurl down the valley. The only works necessary to utilize it will be a dwarf wall thrown across its mouth to prevent scour, and a rough stone stepping outside to break the fall of the water as it is escaping.

The outlet, as before stated, is feasible at an elevation of 400 feet, and it is proposed to tunnel it on one side, through the solid hill, so as not to interfere with the earthen dam, which should be one great compact and solid mass of concrete, puddle, and selected earth, unbroached or weakened by pipe or culvert perforations of any kind or description whatsoever. The embankment would contain 300,000 cubic yards, it would be eighty-six feet high from the lowest point or bed of the steam up to the top water level, and four feet above that, again up to "formation level," which would finish with a width of twenty feet. The gorge is so deep and so narrow across that the 90 feet height of the dam would not be for more than twenty feet of its length. The banks on each side of the stream rise most abruptly, almost at an inclination of one foot vertical to one and a half foot horizontal. It is only owing to the enormous bye-wash space, 180 feet, with which nature has accommodated the site, and which it is in no way desirable to curtail or contract, that so small a height of dam as 4 feet above top-water level has been suggested.

The water should be drawn out of the reservoir through the masonry tower, lined inside with cast-iron, containing two compartments, one charged and the other empty, divided by a partition, valved at every ten feet vertically, as in the present Pokfoolum works. Once liberated through the top valve, the water would pass out through the heading into a small masonry cistern, forming the head or fountain of the conduit, from thence it would overflow through a meter into the latter, and wend its way to Victoria, a distance of nearly six and a quarter miles.

The water starting from its source at Tytam on the 400 foot datum, and dropping 4 feet per mile, would be able to empty itself into a service reservoir in town at a height of 375 feet. It would skirt along the hill sides, cutting off sharp curves by short headings or tunnels, and crossing ravines not by aqueducts, which would be very expensive, but by means of inverted syphons or cast iron mains, securely bedded under ground. Under no consideration would it be advisable to build the conduit on artificial embankments; such a step would incur the risk of the whole structure being swept away by the deluging falls of rain which, as described by Mr. Rawlinson, "shoot off the mountain sides as off a slated house roof." It is a fortunate circumstance that the hill slopes along the route are not nearly so steep as those along the Aberdeen heights, if they were, the conveyance of the water would have to be effected for a great part of the way in cast iron mains, to the great increase of the estimate. As it is, there are short sections where some piping will be indispensable in the Tytam project, but their aggregate length will not be more than one mile.

It should be borne in mind that the drainage system of Tytam, like that of Aberdeen, flows down the southern slope and empties itself into the sea on the southern coast, there is, therefore, a dividing ridge of mountains lying between it and the city, forming the backbone of the island, which it will be necessary to pierce in order to give the water access to the northern slope on which Victoria is situated. As there is no way of going round this obstacle, there is no help but to go through it.

The shortest site for a tunnel for this purpose has been carefully surveyed and selected; it is under the lowest depression of the dividing ridge and its length is 650 yards.

The conduit would, therefore, on reaching the head of Deep Water Valley, dive into the mountain, and only issue out again into light at the head of the Wong-nei-chung Valley, whence it would continue along the northern slopes in the manner already described, till it reached its terminus above the city.

The foregoing is a cursory summary of the proposed Tytam works, and what they can do for the Colony, and it may not be uninteresting to compare them in somewhat closer detail with the advantages promised by the two preceding alternative schemes, which are the only ones, if the Tytam be not adopted, upon which to fall back.

* The search when I first undertook the survey was for 22 gallons per head of population.

† These supplies are: from the Mint dam, 0.25 gallons; and one half of the present Wong-nei-chung supply, which drains off the north-eastern hills, 0.25 gallons; total 0.50 gallons.

HONGKONG CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—In the notice which you have been good enough to accord me in to-day's issue, of my letter on the above subject, I think you have given a wrong impression of its intention, when you say that it enquires how exchange has been at so low a figure for the last six months or more. The object I had in view was to enquire into the causes of *fluctuations in exchange*. Merchants do not care what the exchange is, *provided it be steady*. If their calculations are made at an exchange of 4/6, they are entirely put out if it falls to 4/2; but if they calculate on 3/6, and the exchange remains at 3/6, they are quite content. In my previous letter, I pointed out, on the authority of well known writers, that excessive *issues of notes* affected exchange, and that Mr. Mill believed that *Bankers' deposits*, if badly used, would have the same effect; and my object was to call the attention of influential merchants here to these two points in particular, so that they might devise some means of lessening the fluctuations that take place.

I am, yours faithfully,
D. W.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1874.

THE MORRISON SCHOLARSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—In my letter of the 7th instant, I stated that it was after hearing and considering Mr. Stewart's remarks about the secular system prevailing in the Central School, that the resolution for founding the Morrison Scholarship was passed, and Mr. Petrie, in his letter of this morning, adverting to this point, only tells what were the considerations brought to the minds of those present, before the decision was arrived at.

The resolution itself, as submitted at the first meeting, was as follows:—

"That $3,000 of the sum of $3,276.16 be funded, for the purpose of endowing a Scholarship at the Central School, under the conditions to be drawn up by the Head-master of the Central School, the Minister for the time being of the Union Church, and the Senior resident member of the London Missionary Society."

At the second meeting the above was confirmed, with the following addition:—

"That in the event of the discontinuance of the Central School, or other circumstances making its advisable, the disposition of the principal should be with the three gentlemen above named."

The Rev. Dr. Legge was not present at the second meeting, so the last clause has not the weight of his approval.

Mr. Petrie in his letter comments thus on the whole resolution:—"The grant is not *to the Central School*, but for a *conditional* scholarship at the Central School," thereby implying that the scholarship was to be offered to the school on certain conditions, and if unacceptable, the scholarship was to be withheld. This interpretation seems to me erroneous, the conditions to be drawn up having plainly a reference to such matters as the form of the scholarship, the age and actual attainments of the candidates, and the standard of intelligence and character required for success. The Trustees associated with the Head-master were well fitted, from their experience and interest in education, to advise with him on these points, and this circumstance, coupled with the permanence of their residence in the Colony, was the chief reason of these appointments. Further, in judging what were the interests in view in founding the scholarship, some importance ought to be attached to the order in which the Trustees are named, the Head-master of the Central School being the first, the successor of Dr. Morrison being the last on the list.

While the main object for which the Morrison Education Society was formed was not lost sight of, the actual state of the Society, and other considerations, at the time the vote was passed, made the founding of a Morrison Scholarship at the Central School a most appropriate means of disposing of the small residue of its funds. It gave the best assurance of *permanently* connecting Dr. Morrison's name with the education of the Chinese, whose best interests he had so much at heart, for the natural effect of such a scholarship would be not to make one eminent scholar, but to raise the standard of intelligence and moral worth throughout the whole school, a result surely not inconsistent with the "great aim in life" of the first Protestant Missionary in China. At any rate, the employment of the funds for such a purpose, seems to me much less extraordinary than the fact of the Rev. Dr. Legge proposing, and of Mr. Stewart approving, the resolution for founding a scholarship to be hampered by conditions which they well knew to be incompatible with the established principle of the Central School, and the acceptance of it on such terms, they knew from experience, would work harm instead of good.

The entire controversy might have been avoided by the Trustees of the scholarship conferring with the members of the Morrison Education Society. Four, out of the five members who passed the resolution, are still in the Colony, and the opinion of the absent member might, if necessary, be ascertained by letter, so that this simple method of solving the difficulty is still available.

I am, yours faithfully,
R. WALKER.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1874.

It has been recently settled that the proposed bridge over the Murray River at Echuca, connecting the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, shall be forthwith constructed, the cost to be equally divided between the two colonies.

SHANGHAI.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 6th inst. has the following:—

A very sad accident happened on board the tug *Pokelin* on Saturday, resulting in the death of the mate, Henry Anderson. The *Pokelin* had been outside, cruising in quest of employment, and, meeting with the mail steamer *Delta*, which had that day picked up the castaway crew of a junk, was directed where to fall in with the wreck. When it was found, Anderson and a Chinaman went off and fastened a hawser to it, but in returning to the tug, their small boat was capsized by the heavy sea running, and they were in a position of great peril, hanging on to the boat for some time, before they could be picked up, while the enterprise in which they were engaged had to be abandoned. Anderson in a short time declared himself recovered from the effects of his immersion in the chilly water, and resumed duty in the wheelhouse. While he was momentarily leaning from the doorway, a sudden lurch caused him to lose his footing and fall with considerable force against the rail, on which his head struck, behind the ear. He was assisted to a berth, and as grave symptoms manifested themselves, all speed was made to reach Shanghai and obtain medical assistance. On the return of the tug early on Sunday morning, Dr. Macgowan was called, but the unfortunate man was past the reach of medical aid, death from concussion of the brain occurring very soon after his arrival here.

The cold which set in on New Year's eve has continued over Saturday and Sunday—the thermometer on Friday and Saturday nights marking 24 and 23 degrees, which however fails to represent the sensation caused by the keen east wind. On the upper the range has been much lower; the *Peking* reports her thermometer as 9 deg. on the morning of the 2nd, and that it only rose to 11 deg. during the same day. We have not learned the record of the *Delta*; but we infer what must have been the condition of the crew of the junk whom she picked up near Gutzlaff, on Saturday.

The Loonghwa passenger boat was upset and sunk near the mouth of the Pagoda creek, during the heavy blow on Wednesday, by collision with a Minhong cargo boat. The passengers saved themselves by swimming ashore. Some of our readers may not be aware that Chinese passenger boats, from all the considerable villages in the neighbourhood, ply daily to and from Shanghai; starting and returning with the tide, as this suits.

The following paragraphs are from the *Courier* of the 5th instant:—

Another interesting development of telegraphic literature has just made its appearance among us in the form of a "Social Code," for the transmission of messages on such matters as are likely to lie outside of those purely mercantile and political codes which commercial men and diplomatists and news-agents have prepared for their own special use. We cannot better explain how wide the range of such matters are than by referring our readers to a small selection of the messages included in the Code, which we give below; merely premising that as the Code extends to 230 closely printed pages, it is obvious that ample provision has been made for the exigencies of social, personal, and general life. What a saving may be effected by the use of this Code will be evident, if it is remembered that each of the *sentences* given below are expressed in the Code by a single word. A still further saving may be effected by parties registering their names and addresses, and those of their correspondents, by which means what would otherwise count 5 to 10 words may be reduced to 3. The "Social Code" which has furnished the material of these remarks, is in the hands of Mr. Charles Rivington, telegraphic Agent. We append the specimen sentences:—

—Going up-country; you will not hear from me before ——

—Will telegraph when my departure is decided upon.

—Is up-country, and not expected to return before the course of next week.

—Have not a leg to stand upon, advise you to give up the case.

—Have opened credit in your favour ——

—Letters have been sent to the care of the Oriental Telegram Co.

—Some months must elapse before your legacy will be receivable.

—Lawyer requires further funds, are we to advance them, and to what amount?

—Sprung a leak, will have to discharge cargo.

—The inflammation has increased and the symptoms given warning.

—Your son William is in great danger, past all hope, what is to be done?

—Illness now prevents me from writing to you this mail.

—Verdict Manslaughter—sentence deferred.

—Cannot manage to get on without further advance.

—Mail has arrived; but no letters from you.

—Am about to sail, look out for an employment.

—Avoid liquidation if you possibly can.

It is too long to telegraph, will write full particulars by post.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning (Sunday), a sampan man in attendance on the yacht *Madcap*, which is moored close to the river side in front of the Club, went in a state of excitement to Captain Croal, of the R. S. *Ariel*, informing him that the *lowdah* of the *Madcap* was lying dead on board the yacht. This was the more startling to Captain Croal, as he had been one of a shooting party that had returned from up-country in the *Madcap* on Friday night, and both he and throughout Saturday the *lowdah* appeared to be in perfect health, and was attending to his usual duties. He accompanied the sampan man back to the *Madcap*, and on entering the forecastle by a door opening from the cabin, he found the lowdah lying on the one side, and an unknown Chinaman on the other, both dead, cold and stiff. The forecastle was closed with a tight-fitting scuttle, which the sampan man had removed when he went to call the lowdah, and on the floor of the forecastle between the two bodies stood a small chatty, containing the residuum of a charcoal fire. He immediately sent word to the Central Police Station and to Dr. Gottberg, who is the medical attendant of the *Ariel*. The latter reached the yacht within a quarter of an h

LORD BYRON AND LORD CADUROIS.

The *Athenæum* prints the following letter from Mr. Henry Bright, dated Liverpool:—"The following autograph letter of Lord Byron has, so far as I know, never been published; and, whether published or not, has a curious literary interest attaching to it. It was given to me some 20 years ago, and the friend from whom I received it believes that he bought it at a sale at Sotheby's, in or about 1843. It is addressed to Sir Godfrey Webster, Upper Brook-street, London, Angleterre,—Inghilterra (on the side.) It bears the post marks of Pisa and Milano, and the broken seal shows the baron's coronet and the horse supporters of the Byrons, but the coat of arms cannot properly be made out, and from what is left I do not detect the three bendlets. The letter is as follows:—'Pisa, April 12, 1822. Dear W.—Why don't you take a turn in Italy?—I should be delighted to see you again, which is far more than I shall ever say or feel for your island, or anything therein. They complain of my abusing England, my mother country—a step-dame I take it. I made out a list the other day of all the things and persons I have been compared to. It begins well with Alcibiades, but it ends with the Swiss giantess or the Polish dwarf, I forget which. I have now to add another description, sermonized by Parson Styles, depicting me as "a denaturalized being, who, having drained the cup of sin to its bitterest dregs, is resolved to show that he is no longer human even in his frailties, but a cool, unconcerned fiend." That's dammably cool, that's flat, Parson! Well, I hope that neighbour-loving divine's holy rage will not put you in bodily fear of being cannibalized by such an *ogre*—as the author of sundry blasphemous works should you cross the Alps. A fig for all their clamour—"Come one, come all"—we will fight it out. When I once take you in hand it will be difficult for me not "to make sport for the Philistines." Now we look upon ourselves as something, eh! fellow with some pith,—how we could lay it on. I think I see them wincing under the thong, the pompous poltroons. As Sunburn me if, I don't tan their asses' skins for them. As to what I have said about you, never mind; it was only behind your back, and, under those legitimate circumstances, why even our best friends cannot expect us to spare them. Pray reply; news is worth money. Believe me, always, yours very affectionately, BYRON.' And now I wish to call your attention to a very odd circumstance; coincidence it cannot be. In Mr. Disraeli's *Venetia*, Lord Byron is drawn under the name of Lord Cadurcis, and in Chapter IV. of Book VI. we have one of his conversations with Herbert (Shelley). Here is an extract:—'Now is it not the most wonderful thing in the world that you and I have met?' said Cadurcis. 'Now I look upon ourselves as something like, eh! Fellows with some pith in them. By Jove, if we only joined together, how we could lay it on! Crack, crack, crack! I think I see them wincing under the thong—the pompous poltroons! If you knew how they behaved to me!'' A few sentences more, and Cadurcis continues, 'I made out a list the other day of all the persons and things I have been compared to. It begins well with Alcibiades, but it ends with the Swiss giantess or the Polish dwarf, I forget which.' Again, in chapter VIII. of the same book, Cadurcis says, 'and then they complain of my abusing England, my mother country—a step-dame I take it.' It is then apparent either that Mr. Disraeli made use of this letter, published or not, in writing the character of Lord Cadurcis, or else that this is one of the curious Byron forgeries of George Gordon, which attracted such attention in 1852. It illustrates either Mr. Disraeli's mode of workmanship, or that of the clever forger. Certainly, the letter reads like a genuine letter of Lord Byron, and the handwriting appears undeniably in his autograph. The water-mark on the paper is the crown with *fleur de lis*, a sort of lion underneath, and the initials W.S. interlaced together. I should add that the donor of this letter does not seem certain as to the date at which he got it; but if his impression is correct, it of course bears out the view that it is an undoubted autograph."

HEENAN THE PRIZEFIGHTER.

It is a somewhat curious fact that two paragraphs on pugilism recently appeared in the daily papers side by side. One records the death of J. C. Heenan, in America; the other the fatal termination of a boxing match at Portsmouth. With the latter unfortunate affair we have no wish at present to treat; a strict investigation is at present being made, and the circumstances of the match will be fully exposed at the trial; but in the case of the American pugilist there is some romance of a manly life attached. *Wilkes' Spirit* states that Heenan was born in West Troy, N. Y., in 1834, of Irish parents. When a boy, he went to Benicia, California, hence his nickname (Benicia Boy). His daily work with the sledge hammer developed him into the finest man on the Californian coast. A veteran pugilist saw him and took him in hand, and brought him east in 1857. The next year he fought Morissey, the champion, in Canada; but being in bad condition he was defeated in 14 rounds. His victor had, however, such a high opinion of him, that he suggested his tackling Tom Sayers, in England, two years after. The arrangements and result of the fight are not creditable to some of those concerned. It was the common talk in America that Heenan's own second, M'Donald, had a heavy wager on the fight lasting over an hour, and so this materially influenced his advice to Heenan to keep at out-fighting. The battle lasted two hours and twelve minutes, and occupied 42 rounds; at an early part of the fight, Sayers, in warding off the repeated blows of his opponent, had his left arm seriously damaged; in fact, so much so, that by the thirtieth round it was almost useless, and he was obliged to receive the punishment on his head, instead. He, however, took it craftily and gave to the blow, so that he was apparently knocked down no less than 27 times; his object was to keep out-fighting till Heenan's hands got too puffy for hitting and his eyes too swollen to see; at the thirty-fifth round the fight resolved itself into a mere question of time; if Sayers could keep up a while longer Heenan would be utterly blind. In one of the last rounds Heenan managed to get Sayers on the ropes, and to prevent his being strangled the crowd broke into the ring and pulled up the stakes; two or three more rounds were fought in a scene of indescribable confusion. Heenan rushed over and struck, Sayers while sitting on his second's knee, and, half blind, he hit right and left throughout the ring at everybody, until he was taken away by his own seconds. The referee very improperly left the ring, and both men were taken away by their friends. Heenan was totally blind in half an hour afterwards, and his hands were so swollen as to become practically useless; but Sayers, though very weak, could still use his left well, while his right was powerless. The referee, a day or two afterwards, refused to fix another day for the fight, from fear of the police authorities, and after some letters from Heenan and Sayers in the papers, it was decided to give each man a new belt. After this unfortunate termination to one of the grandest battles ever fought in the prize-ring, the two men became the best of friends, and did some very lucrative sparring tours through England. Three years after, Tom King, a big sailor, was matched against Heenan for £2,000 a side; the battle was a short one; Heenan all but knocked King out of time in one of the rounds, but King recovered, after being allowed a longer time than usual, and in the twenty-fourth round, 35 minutes, Heenan was unable to come up to time. It was currently reported that he had been drugged, and his sleepy style and rapid falling off in power rather favoured this view. Mace had, previous to this fight, already beaten King; and Heenan, on seeing him at the ring-side, jeeringly told him that his turn would come next, after he, Heenan, had beaten King. Tom Sayers was Heenan's second in this fight. Heenan was a wonderfully-made man, 6ft. 2½in. high, weighing 14 stone, while Sayers stood six inches shorter and weighed three stone less; in fact, the disparity in size of the men was the most remarkable feature of this memorable contest. This fight with King was Heenan's last battle; he took to bookmaking, and failed, as any one will do who is over-scrupulous; he then set up in the States a drinking saloon, and, failing in health of late years, he sought the more balmy lands of the Pacific to eke out his ebbing life. He married Ada Menken, whose figure as "Mazeppa," if not talents, made some stir in London ten years ago, and whose death, like his, occurred when her form was long forgotten by the world. It were well that the prize-ring should be stamped out, that gallant men of our flesh and blood should not be made the sport of the low harpies of our rabble, or the pleasurable excitement of those who should know better.—*Land and Water.*

The number of visitors to the Vienna Exhibition, from the opening-day to the close, was 7,254,687, of whom 2,196,360 entered without payment.

SWEET-POTATO COFFEE.

There are many persons who are very fond of a good cup of coffee, but who dare not indulge in the favourite beverage on account of the nervous excitement or bilious affection that follows. To such it will be pleasing to learn that the new modes of evaporating fruits and vegetables by artificial processes have rendered it possible to so reduce the uncooked sweet potato, without taint, to the dry and brittle condition necessary for roasting and grinding as coffee. In this condition its useful and economical properties are said to be manifold. Being very wholesome as well as exceedingly nutritious, it is said to be a valuable substitute for chicory and the indifferent article of pease, which make up a large portion of the mixture usually sold for "pure ground coffee." Its saccharine contents not only diminish the amount of sugar required when it is used, but so completely neutralize and settle the grounds, that coffee mixed with this preparation may be used as fine as flour without making the infusion muddy, thus permitting double the ordinary strength to be obtained from the coffee itself. The ground sweet potato may be mixed with one-half its bulk of pure coffee. This mixture will cost less than half the price of pure coffee, and by many is decidedly preferred as a matter of taste. More important, however, to those who cannot drink pure coffee, is the consideration that in the sweet potato there is no headache, no excitement of the nerves, and no bilious affection.—*Sacramento Record.*

A small Aberdeen child being asked by her Sunday-school teacher, "What did the Israelites do after they crossed the Red Sea?" answered, "I don't know, ma'am; but perhaps they dried themselves."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 11TH, EVENING.

Patna, $605 to $607½, little doing; Benares, $605 to $607½, little doing; Malwa, $590 to $600, in small demand. Since the arrival of the steamer *Lombardy*, sales amount to about 150 chests.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....4/1¼
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/2¼
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/3¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/3½
ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight.....73⅞
Private, 30 days' sight.....74¼

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—49¼ per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton; new shares —$500 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$700 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 10 per share, discount.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$27 per share discount, ex interest.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$55¾ per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$127 per share, ex interest.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$115 per share, ex interest.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—25 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—20½ per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 105 per share, ex div.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$70 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—55 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—80 per cent. discount.

SALES ON JANUARY 10TH, 1874.
As reported by Chinese.

White Pepper, 30 bags, at $23.00 per picul, by Kin-cheong hong to a trader.
Shanghai Cotton, 20 bales, at $13.50, by Kwong-wing-shing to a trader.
Flour, 50 lbs., 500 sacks, at $1.63, by Shang-tai-loong to a trader.
Flour, 50 lbs., 1,000 sacks, at $1.62, by Wing-cheung-kat to a merchant.
Vermicelli, 30 bags, at Tls. 1.6.2.0, by Kwong-man-wo to a trader.
Rice, 1,000 piculs, at $1.85, by Kin-tai-loong to a local trader.
Shanghai Cotton, 10 bales, at $13.00, by Tak-mee hong to a local merchant.
White Sugar, 320 bags, at $6.20, by Fook-loong hong to a Shanghai trader.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. SCHAAB is authorized to sign our firm per procuration from this date.
PICKENPACK, THIES & Co.
3d 58 Bangkok, 23rd December, 1873.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES JAMES HOLLIDAY is this day admitted a partner in our Establishments in China.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
1m 34 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. REINERS has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
MELCHERS & Co.
3m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. LOUIS MENDEL has this day been admitted a partner in our firm in Hongkong and Canton.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
1m 4 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

MR. H. KIER retires from our firm this day.
HEINEMANN & Co.
1m 21 Hongkong, 31st December, 1873.

I HAVE Established myself at this port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
H. KIER.
1m 22 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK DAVID SASSOON has this day been admitted a partner in our Firms in China.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
1m 20 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date, the Shipwright Business heretofore conducted under the name of J. McDONALD & Co., will be carried on by the undersigned in his own name.
B. STANFORD.
1m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE business hitherto conducted in my name will henceforth be carried on under the firm of
KRUSE & Co.,
and Mr. H. KUHLMANN is authorized to sign the firm.
J. C. KRUSE.
1m 6 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES G. CASWELL, in our firm, ceased on 31st ultimo, by lapse of time.
Mr. CHARLES F. TREMLETT and Mr. WM. DETMERING are this day admitted partners in our firm.
WM. G. HALE & Co.
1m 7 Saigon, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing in Hongkong and China between W. J. BLYDENBURGH, GEORGE HURLBUT, S. E. HUNTINGTON, and J. C. HEITMANN, under the name and firm of SMITH, ARCHER & Co., is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
Either partner will sign the name of the Firm in Liquidation.
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
3m 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HART is authorised to sign our firm, in Hongkong and China, from this date.
TURNER & Co.
tf 2096 Shanghai, 15th December, 1873.

NOTICE.

FROM and after 1st January, 1874, the business of the undersigned will be incorporated, and carried on under the name and style of "NEWMAN & Co."
WALTER NEWMAN.
JOHN GITTINS.
tf 1704 Foochow, 11th October, 1873.

Vessels Advertised as Leading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON	Paradies	Papp	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Gloucester	Vincent	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
DUNEDIN AND SYDNEY	Tokatea (str.)	McKinnon	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Peiho	Holdt	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Hohenzollern	Hashagen	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Glamorganshire	Morgan		Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Brema	Schweitzer	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Iconium	Malgrou	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, GALLE, & BOMBAY	Columbian (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
S'PORE, PENANG, & CAL'TA	Hindostan (str.)	Miller	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE	Ben Ledi (str.)	Buchanan	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	Fenelon (str.)		Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Ocean Queen (str.)	Lorede	Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	To-morrow, 13th instant.
MANILA	Villa de Rivadavia	Castillo	Hongkong	Brandao & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Orissa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Ardea (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW AND SHANGHAI	Yung Ching (str.)		Hongkong	Chinese Merchants' S. N. Co.	To-day, 12th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
AMOY	Formosa (str.)	Morales		Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE just received a choice ASSORTMENT of CLOTHS, suitable for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS, consisting of—

FANCY TWEEDS and ANGOLAS, for Suits.
TROUSERINGS of the latest Styles.
BLACK and BLUE BROAD CLOTHS.
BEDFORD CORD and KERSEYMERE for Riding BREECHES.
Light MELTONS for OVERCOATS.
BILLIARD CLOTH.

ALSO,

LONGCLOTH, FLANNELS, REGATTA, OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE SHIRTS.
COLLARS and SCARVES of the latest fashions.
BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS of all kinds.
The Newest Shapes in FELT, DRAB SHELL, and SILK DRESS HATS.
GOLD STUDS, SLEEVE LINKS, and SOLITAIRES.
HAIR BRUSHES, SOAPS, and PERFUMERY.
TURKISH TOWELS and BATH BLANKETS.
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS in all Sizes.
UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.
VELVET PILE, TAPESTRY, and BRUSSELS CARPETS, with HEARTH-RUGS to Match.
STAIR CARPETS with Brass Rods and Fittings.
FELT CARPET in Squares, and by the Yard.
VELVET PILE CENTRE and SOFA CARPETS.
LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS and STAIR COVERINGS.
COIR MATTINGS in all the usual widths.
PLAIN and BORDERED MATS.
SHEEPSKIN CARRIAGE MATS.
FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 Yards.
PLAIN and FANCY REPS, and WORSTED DAMASKS, in all the leading Colors.
TRIMMINGS and CURTAIN HOLDERS to Match.
PRINTED, EMBROIDERED, and VELVET PILE TABLE COVERS.
PLAIN and PRINTED CLOTHS by the Yard.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
CRETONNE and other CHINTZS.
BRASS and WOOD CORNICE POLES, with fittings complete.
WHITE and COLORED BLANKETS, in all Sizes.
WHITE and FANCY TOILET QUILTS.
EIDER DOWN BEDQUILTS and PILLOWS.
FEATHER PILLOWS in Linen Ticks.
CARRIAGE RUGS and SCOTCH MAUDS.
CHILDRENS' COTS and IRON BEDSTEADS.
TOILET, CHEVAL and GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES.
&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL.
TURPENTINE.
White and Colored PRINTING PAPER.
Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1133 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

FOR SALE.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.
Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1441 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE,
VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN
REIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN
PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Obalmers' Vocabularly contains about 10,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

G. FALOONER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their Very Large and ELEGANT SELECTION OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S JEWELLERY.

SILVER PLATE, consisting of Race CUPS, Centre and Dessert PIECES, Tea TRAYS, Tea and Dinner SETS, Claret JUGS, SALVERS, Coffee and Ice SPOONS, Sets of Dessert and Fish FORKS, &c., &c., &c.

Silver Mounted Dressing CASES and Travelling BAGS, JEWEL CASES.

A large and varied Stock of ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

Gold WATCHES of all kinds, keyless, adjusted to temperature and position, ¼ and ½ quarter and minute repeaters.

Independent Centre Seconds Keyless Minute REPEATERS.

CLOCK WATCHES, all of the highest quality that the Art of Horology is capable of producing.

A large selection of New and Second-hand 2 and 8 day CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, QUADRANTS.

Ritchie's Patent LIQUID COMPASSES, BINNACLES, Mast-head COMPASSES, Patent LOGS, ODOMETERS, Sounding MACHINES, Ditto for Deep Sea.

Board of Trade, Hall, and Aneroid BAROMETERS.

Patent Self-registering BAROMETERS, RAIN GAUGES, Self-registering THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, SALINOMETERS, Astronomical TELESCOPES,

BINOCULARS,
made especially for night use,

THEODOLITES, Dumpy LEVELS, Surveying STAVES, Measuring CHAINS, Proportional COMPASSES, WHOLES and HALVES, STEAM INDICATORS, Pocket SEXTANTS, PROTRACTORS, PRISMATIC COMPASS, ALTAZAMUTHS, CAMERA LUCIDAS, &c., &c., &c.

Hall, Quarter, and Chime CLOCKS, Marble and Gilt CLOCKS, Travelling, Migonette, and Boudoir CLOCKS,

MUSICAL BOXES OF ALL SIZES, European and Chinese Airs,

CHARTS and WORKS on NAVIGATION.

3m 1979 Hongkong, 5th December, 1873.

BAKER & CO.

BEG most respectfully to announce that they have now on view a

CHOICE SELECTION
OF
NEW GOODS,

for the present season, which have been selected from the Principal Markets of Europe, and are of the newest and most

FASHIONABLE STYLES.

DRESS MAKING AND MILLINERY, executed with the utmost care, and in the most

ELEGANT STYLES.

BAKER & CO.,
COURT DRESS MAKERS & MILLINERS,
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD*,
HONGKONG.
tf 11 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

FOR SALE,
Ex Steamer "Sarpedon," just arrived from Portugal,

A SMALL supply of Excellent Dry Carcavellos WHITE WINE, Vintage 1857, in casks of 125 bottles. Price, $24 per cask.
F. A. DA CRUZ.
21d 2103 Macao, 27th December, 1873.

FOR SALE.

TEAKWOOD LOGS and PLANKS, of all sizes.
Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1483 Hongkong, 6th September, 1873.

FOR SALE.

EXSHAW'S BRANDY, in 1 Dozen Cases.
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2060 Hongkong, 19th December, 1873.

FOR SALE.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1874,
with
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR AND TABLE OF HIGH TIDES AT SHANGHAI.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1778 Hongkong, 28th October, 1873.

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FINE Dessert CLARET.
Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.
tf 999 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.
1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established Since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1343 Hongkong, 15th August, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer
"YUNG CHING"
will leave this for the above ports on TO-DAY, the 12th instant. Rates moderate.
For Freight or Passage, apply to office of Agent,
CHINESE MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION Co.
51 Hongkong, 7th January, 1874.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, GALLE, AND BOMBAY,
(Calling at PENANG if inducement offers.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"COLUMBIAN"
will leave for the above places at noon TO-TO-MORROW, the 13th instant.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874 [182 25

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamer
"HINDOSTAN,"
Captain Miller, will leave this for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
31 38 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

FOR SAIGON.

THE French Steamer
"OCEAN QUEEN,"
Captain Lerede, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 13th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
5d 62 Hongkong, 9th January, 1874.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI and HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ORISSA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 10th January, 1873. [70

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"AVOCA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 10th January, 1873. [71

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 German Bark
"PARADIES,"
Capt. Papp, will load for the above port here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 54 Hongkong, 8th January, 1874.

FOR SAIGON.

THE French Steamer
"FENELON"
will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE German Bark
"BREMA,"
Capt. Schweitzer, will load here and at Whampoa as above, with quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 33 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"
Morgan, Master, will load at Whampoa and Hongkong, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 2101 Hongkong, 27th December, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Bark
"HOHENZOLLERN,"
Captain Hashagen, will be despatched as above from Whampoa and Hongkong, about the 15th proximo.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
21d 2095 Hongkong, 25th December, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Bark
"ICONIUM,"
Capt. Malgrou, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 2094 Hongkong, 25th December, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig
"VILLA DE RIVADAVIA,"
Captain Castillo, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
tf 2086 Hongkong, 24th December, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Bark
"PEI-HO,"
Capt. Holdt, will load here and at Whampoa as above, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 2047 Hongkong, 17th December, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Barque
"GLOUCESTER,"
Captain Vincent, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 2012 Hongkong, 12th December, 1873.

FOR DUNEDIN AND SYDNEY.

THE British Ship
"TOKATEA,"
Capt. McKinnon, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 2011 Hongkong, 12th December, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
AND
To H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, *Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.*
tf 192] [Feb. 1.

Intimations.

MANLEE & Co.,
ELECTROTYPERS, GILDERS, AND
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
CANAL ROAD,
OPPOSITE SHAMEEN,
(West of the Canton Printing Office,)
CANTON.

All kinds of Gilding and Silvering done by the Electrotyping process, so as to resemble the solid articles. Brass and Copper Spoons, Forks, Plates, &c., may be gilded or silvered in a short time, at reasonable terms.
1m 8 Canton, 1st January, 1874.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 976 Hongkong, 10th June, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for: Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennant, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Aviemore.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 feet over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw-Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1030 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*JAPAN*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 11th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, January 1st, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT-SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*TIGRE*," Commandant LECOINTE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 14th January, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*LOMBARDY*," Captain E. M. GILLSON, with Her Maj

Extracts.

MIDNIGHT.

Now by the study fire I kneel,
Awake within the sleeping house;
And through the shutters closed and barred,
I hear the storm uprouse.
A clock strikes somewhere in the dark,
And tells that midnight-hour is past;
And yet the task is not begun,
Which must be done at last.

A heap of letters soiled and torn
Lie on the carpet near the fire;
I nerve my heart to burn them now
Before the flames expire.
I dare not read them o'er again,
But fling them all into the blaze;
They light—they burn, and with them too
The joy of other days.

Dear letters, it was hard to part!
And even now I pause to weep,
Before I close the study door,
And up the stairs I creep.
Yet I have jested thro' the day,
While heart and spirit writhed in pain,
But memory must forget this night
Before I jest again. MAX.

AWAKING IN GRANADA.

It was such a lovely morning! The sun so bright, the air so fresh and invigorating, the trees outside so green and shady, the Alhambra walls close at hand. What pleasure to feel oneself there, acclimate and surrounding scenery in which simply to exist is enjoyment, and crowded with the most picturesque of historical associations. I do not envy those to whom history is a dull record of old facts, and who care not to recall the gallant Moors with their picturesque chivalry engraffted on ever-picturesque orientalism. Knights in chain armour, wearing turbans over their helmets, tilting with their Christian rivals under the walls of the beautiful fairy castle, if honour of dark-eyed sultanas, who were not then, as now, shut up in brutalising harems.—*Cassell's Illustrated Travels*

THE MYSTERY OF NATURE.

The impenetrable mystery of nature is a great cause of defeat to young artists who, even when they have skill enough to draw firmly and accurately, can so rarely attain that wonderful evanescence of execution which represents just so much of objects as we see of them in nature *and no more*. No object is ever well drawn that is completely drawn, nor can any picture ever have the look of reality, in which details, however numerous, are all brought out with perfect definition. It does not signify how much work there may be in a picture; where every detail is thoroughly defined, it will always look poor; and a rapid sketch by a real artist, if only mysterious enough, will have more power over the mind, and recall more mightily the infinity of nature, than any quantity of perfectly definite labour.—*From "Thoughts About Arts."*

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPE THE POET.

Pope is the incarnation of the literary spirit. He is the most complete representative in our language of the intellectual instincts which find their natural expression in pure literature. The complete antithesis of that spirit is the evil principle which Pope attacks as dulness. This false goddess is the literary Ahriman: and Pope's natural antipathies, somewhat exaggerated by his personal passions and weaknesses to extravagant proportions, express themselves fully to his great mock-epic. His theory may be expressed in a parody of Nelson's immortal advice to his midshipman: "Be an honest man, and hate dullness as you do the devil." Dullness generates the asphixiating atmosphere in which no true literature can thrive. It oppresses the lungs and irritates the nerves of men whose keen brilliant intellects mark them as the natural servants of literature. Seen from this point of view, there is an honourable completeness of Pope's career.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

OUR LOVE FOR ANIMALS.

(Field.)

The agreeable fallacy that in the sphere of the animal kingdom not only primitive impulses or desires, of which we say nothing here, but artificial and complex sentiments were apparent, is what painters and poets and others constantly support and affirm. Once we have subscribed to this belief, it undoubtedly enlarges our sympathy and capacities for attachment to the brute creation; while it possibly also interferes or interrupts serious and constant efforts to discover in truth and in fact many secrets of animal organization and of animal manifestations, which are glossed over—but not accounted for, by the simple process of attributing to animals feelings and sentiments which we can analyze in ourselves.

The love of animals shows itself strangely in different people. The sportsman's attachment for his dogs, for example, may be composed of half a dozen varieties of sentiment and of numerous associations. Then there is that singular passion for pets, which, while useful and healthful in many respects, may often degenerate into an absurd mania. "Fancying" also requires to be kept within due bounds We are constantly confronted, and perhaps embarrassed, by the attentions bestowed on lap dogs, park pugs, and the like. The love for toy terriers is, however, very often the most cruel and exacting form of affection. If the Skye could give an opinion on the subject, he would, for all we know, be inclined to hate rather than revere the artist and writers who have brought him into fashion. But for them he might be a happy dog on the loose. It is not a real or genuine love for animals which prompts fine ladies to pamper them injudiciously. Last season a lady used to walk in the Row of an afternoon accompanied by two children and one Italian greyhound. The dwarf hound always wore clothes *en suite* in colour with those of the little folk in whose company he trotted. The spectacle was not altogether so pleasing or effective as the contriver of it imagined; and we may take it for granted that both greyhound and children had a bad time of it when they went home. The sufferings which pet caged birds must endure from the ignorance and the caprices of their owners must be something dreadful, if we were to go into them in the style in which snaring a chaffinch is regarded as a crime of deep dye. People who indulge in keeping dogs, cats, rabbits, or birds, or pets of any kind, should not treat them as if they were pieces of mechanism for passing an idle hour with. They should be able to understand of all things their manner of displaying pain as well as pleasure, their ways in health. Nothing is more common than to find the most ostentatiously tender-hearted and susceptible persons offending against this ordinary rule. They are satisfied if the thing looks ornamental in a cage or a hutch, on a rug, in a porch. It must not seem thin; this would be a reflection on the resources of the establishment. When the dog visibly ails, is is either given away or dosed without inquiry or discretion; while birds fare if possible worse. There is little or no excuse for such negligence. There are plenty of handbooks, guides, and manuals is which full and explicit directions for the treatment of pets are to be found.

The effort made to repress cruelty towards our dumb companions or servants are in part the result of a refinement of feeling belonging to our time, added or connected with a recognition of claims for protection, silently but persuasively urged upon us by the comparative helplessness of the domesticated dog, horse, or cat. Our readers may perceive this topic eloquently enlarged upon by Sir Arthur Helps in a recent work. The early training that children who receive any training at all are now put through contributes, of course, to perpetuate what has become a new development of conscience in this direction. Cruelty and ignorance, cruelty and vice, are almost always associated, but not necessarily. The navvy may exhibit a sincere affection for his bull-terrier, and be a chronic and determined wife-beater. We have had a great deal of fallacious speculation on this head, amiable persons carrying the notion so far as to infer that you could cure all the ruffianism of St. Giles or East London by sticking a canary and a geranium in the den of every inhabitant. We are obliged just now, to a great extent, to teach humanity through the police, and to put the laws against barbarity to animals in force through the agency of a special organization for that purpose. But our national improvement so far, if slow, is decisive and assured. A vast deal lift to thought has been given on the subject. Anointing a cat with turpentine, and setting fire to it, is no longer regarded as a freak of humour. The various shows and exhibitions have also a tendency to make us more considerate toward our four-footed friends. In one respect we must make up our minds that cruelty to animals will never be entirely eradicated from human nature. The torture of a poor brute does give a distinct pleasure and excitement to persons of warped and degraded intellect, and people of this quality we may lessen, but can never totally abolish. The punishments for offences of this sort, to which we are alluding, have been of late exemplary to a most wholesome degree. It is so far necessary that punishment for cruelty to animals should be severe, inasmuch as those who are found guilty of it are only likely to be impressed by measures through which they will have to endure pain or restraint in their own persons. We have often notified that when a magistrate inflicts imprisonment on a miscreant for deliberately maltreating an animal, the reporters tell us that "the prisoner appeared considerably astonished at the sentence." In fact, the prisoner very often cannot realize the ordinary feelings and sentiments of humanity at all, and cannot understand why he is not permitted to deal with a creature of a different species from himself, as if he had no responsibilities of any kind in connection with it. The great artist who was recently laid in his last home in St. Paul's, did noble and heroic work in preaching the doctrines of humanity towards animals. What came from his brush was always an eloquent plea for the brute. *"Deus est brutorum anima"*—we may not think this except in a limited sense, but the reflections involved in such a sentence are pregnant with profound lessons for us: lessons which the paintings of Sir Edwin Landseer enforced, but whose ultimate benefit to us extends further than the artist could either contemplate or imagine.

Insurances.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %), will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents	½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	¼ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ "
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1801 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	⅜ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz.—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 381 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 40 Hongkong 16th October, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 10th January, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$107.00 a	$116.00
" " 26 a 32	"	117.00 a	123.00
" " 38 a 42	"	125.00 a	135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 yds 7½ lbs	per piece	$1.87 a	2.00
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.30 a	2.45
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.80 a	3.37
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.20 a	2.45
" 64 a 66	"	2.60 a	2.75
" 68 a 80	"	2.90 a	3.45
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.45 a	2.50
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.50 a	2.55
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.40 a	2.20
" 40 "	"	2.50 a	3.50
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.65 a	1.80
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.30 a	2.35
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.60 a	3.65
DYED BROCADE DO.	"	3.70 a	3.85
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	6.30 a	6.50
CHINTZ	"	1.90 a	1.95
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.65 a	0.70
" Brown	"	0.62 a	0.68
" Red	"	0.80 a	0.83
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.22 a	0.23
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.19 a	0.20
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.24 a	0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.81 a	0.92
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.00 a	9.05
" Assorted	"	6.80 a	8.70
" *HH* Scarlet	"	8.80 a	9.90
" Assorted	"	8.50 a	8.80
CAMLETS, 333	"	16.50 a	17.00
" 88	"	19.00 a	19.50
" 8	"	20.00 a	20.50
" *BBY*	"	22.00 a	22.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	15.00 a	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.30 a	4.40
" Hoop	"	4.50 a	4.65
" Bar	"	4.20 a	4.25
" Wire	"	9.80 a	10.50
LEAD	"	8.50 a	8.60
STEEL, English	per tub.	4.50 a	4.65
" Swedish	"	5.00 a	5.25
TIN, Malacca	per picul	31.50 a	32.00
TIN PLATES	per box	8.00 a	8.20
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	25.00 a	27.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	165.00 a	167.00
" American	"	168.00 a	170.00
SPELTER	"	7.50 a	7.75

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	"	13.80 a	14.00
" Ningpo	"	14.50 a	15.00
" Tientsin	"	14.80 a	15.00
" Shantung	"	14.50 a	15.00
" Bengal	"	11.50 a	18.00
ALUM	per picul	1.50 a	1.65
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	"	3.90 a	4.20
" Black	"	5.05 a	5.60
RICE, Saigon, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a	2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.75 a	1.80
" " mill cleaned	"	1.55 a	1.60
" Manila	"	2.35 a	2.40
" Java	"	2.00 a	2.10
" Singapore	"	1.70 a	1.75
" Saigon	"	1.40 a	1.45
" Arracan	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE	"	6.00 a	6.50
COALS, Labuan	per ton.		
" English steam	"	15.50 a	—
" American Anthracite	"	14.50 a	—
" Sydney	"	12.50 a	—
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	4.00 a	4.05
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,			
" Gambier, Straits	per pcl.	6.00 a	6.20
" Banjar	"	5.10 a	5.25
PEPPER White	"	22.80 a	23.00
" Black	"	15.30 a	16.00
BETEL NUT	"	3.25 a	4.00
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	4.30 a	4.40
" South Seas	"	17.00 a	18.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.70 a	2.00
" Siam	"	2.20 a	2.35
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.50 a	1.62
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.		6.75 a	6.80
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a	1.95
" California	"	2.25 a	2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.75 a	7.20
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.50 a	3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a	3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.20 a	4.50
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	"	15.00 a	15.50
PEAS, White	"	2.30 a	2.35
" Green	"	2.10 a	2.25
" Black	"	1.50 a	1.55
" Yellow	"	1.60 a	1.75
MUSHROOMS	"	55.00 a	65.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	2.00 a	2.45
" Cut	"	2.85 a	3.00
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	3.75 a	14.00
" " middling	"	6.75 a	8.20
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.20 a	6.75
BEES WAX, Japan	"	14.50 a	15.00
" Hankow	"	67.00 a	68.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Adon	Petersen	Chi. str	503	Chinese	
Avoca	Andrews	Brit. str	1003	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Columbian	E. G. Stead	Brit. str	2200	P. & O. N. S. Co	Singapore, &c.
Dang Wee		Ann. str	*250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Deucalion	Butler	Brit. str	1610	Butterfield & Swire	London
Douglas	Burnie	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying*
Great Republic	Howard	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	
Hindostan	John A. Miller	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Japan	Freeman	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	Y'kohama, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1059	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Lombardy	E. M. Gillson	Brit. str	1725	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	W. H. Peckley	Brit. str	1119	P. & O. Co	
Powan ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Pautuxet	Barbos	Amr. str	230	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Thales	Young	Brit. str	775	Olyphant & Co	
Yangtsze	Corner	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	*In Dock*
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	*In Dock*
Yot-lung	Rasmussen	Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*
Yung-Ching	Gibbon	Chi. str	660	Chinese	
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Altagracia	B. de Onuindi	Span. bk	420	Remedios & Co	
Anna	Jessen	Ger. bk	440	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Ariadne	W. Holtz	Ger. bk	260	Order	
Banian	Alleyne	Brit. sh	760	Rayner & Co	Hamburg
Brema	Schweitzer	Ger. bk	380	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Cashmere	Norton	Amr. sh	937	Olyphant & Co	
Cup-sing-moon	Sorensen	Brit. bk	496	S. E. Burrows & Sons	
Chateaubriand	Herve	Fren. bk	387	Carlowitz & Co.	
Columba	Tough	Brit. bk	314	Wm. Pustan & Co	Cebu
Columbo	H. N. Hener	Brit. bk	384	Aug. Heard & Co	Melbourne
Endeavour	Warland	Amr. sh	960	Purdon & Co	
Evening Star	Bruhn	Siam. bk	414	Chinese	
Fyen	Caspersen	Dan. bk	311	Siemssen & Co	
Fortune	Schutt	Siam. bk	427	Chinese	
Gloucester	Vincent	Brit. sh	526	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Haidee	Thos. Stewart	Brit. sh	857	Aug. Heard & Co	
Hera	Dickinson	Brit. sch	478	Chinese	
Hohenzollern	Hashagen	Ger. bk	270	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Iconium	J. Margrom	Amr. bk	659	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Kinsbridge	Symonds	Brit. sh	1497	Russell & Co	
Kvik	Amundsen	Nor. bg	188	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Lucre	Colberg	Siam. bk	432	Chinese	
Maggie	C. H. Bisset	Brit. bk	191	Chinese	Saigon
Matilda Atheling	Wherent	Brit. bk	676	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Mary Anna	Minster	Ger. bk	516	Remedios & Co	
Mohely	Renier	Fren. bk	395	Siemssen & Co	
Naworth Castle	M. Linklater	Brit. bk	348	Bourjau & Co	Port Louis
Nen Granada	Bauer	Ger. bk	310	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Norseman	Hansen	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
Paradies	Popp	Ger. bk	356	Siemssen & Co	
Peiho	Holdt	Ger. bk	239	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Rita	S. Gutierres	Span. bk	563	Remedios & Co	
Sarah Nicholson	J. G. Selkirk	Brit. sh	933	Olyphant & Co	
Scotland	Holcomb	Amr. sch	78	H. Cohen	
Selim	James Dick	Brit. bk	7[illegible]3	John Burd & Co	
Siamese Crown	J. J. Witt	Siam. sh	532	Chinese	
Sparrowhawk	Calhoun	Brit. bk	445	Rozario & Co	
Sumatra	J. Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Russell & Co	
Talee	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	343	Siemssen & Co	
Tay-Watt	Sass	Siam. bk	654	Chinese	
Tokatea	McKinnon	Brit. bk	1075	Rozario & Co	Dunedin
Tuck-sing	Marshall	Amr. bk	338	Russell & Co	
Vesta	Hoost	Ger. bk	700	Wm. Pustan & Co	Chamoell f. o.
Villa de Rivadavia	Castillo	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	Manila
CANTON					
Man-nien-tsing	Sum-shün-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Cheo	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-an-lan	Lo Bueh	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
MACAO.					
Agustina	Barvier	Peru. sh	947	Olano	Callao
Callao	A. de Arancon	Peru. sh	1552	Pearce	Callao
Francisco Calderon	Perks	Peru. str	1200	Pearce	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	501	Tuton	Callao
Lola	J. A. Bureno	Peru. sh	890	Olano	Callao
Luisa Canevaro	Venturini	Peru. sh	1206	W. T. Armero	Callao
Macao	Vidaurazaga	Peru. sh	1076	Pearce	Callao
Nil Desperandum	Griffin	Brit. bk	346	Order	
Nuevo Providencia	Vidaurazaga	Peru. sh	947	Tuton	Callao
Oracle	Ezquinaga	Peru. sh	1231	Astorquia	Callao
Peru	Bassgoitia	Peru. sh	690	Tuton	Callao
Providencia	J. Ysaurieta	Peru. sh	600	Tuton	Callao
Spark	Wilson	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Ysabel	Faxa	Peru. sh	1314	Garcia y Garcia	Callao
‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*					
SWATOW.					
In port on 9th January, 1874.					
Auna	Eisenman	Ger. bk	227	Dircks & Kruger	
Auguste	Bernard	Fren. bk	844	Dircks & Kruger	San Francisco
Caroline	Paulsen	Ger. sch	274	Dircks & Kruger	
Diane	Made	Fren. sh	711	Frewin & Co	
Englet	Nicol	Brit. bk	391	Frewin & Co	
Froblich	Helm	Ger. bk	360	Dircks & Kruger	
Furst Bismarck	Krause	Ger. bk	271	Dircks & Kruger	Bangkok
G. T. Ray	Fraser	Brit. bk	356	Frazar & Co	
Helena	Mounsen	Swed. bg	225	Dircks & Kruger	Amoy
Pyrmont	Diedrichsen	Ger. bk	430	Dircks & Kruger	
Rebecca	Schopper	Ger. bk	256	Dircks & Kruger	
Sally	Long	Brit. bk	296	Vincent & Co	Chefoo
Traviata	Breckwold	Ger. bk	270	Dircks & Kruger	
AMOY.					
In port 7th January, 1874.					
Alerta	Vogt	Ger. bg	210	Pasedag & Co	
Britain's Pride	Barry	Brit. bg	178	Order	Takao
Burra Norful	Worgitzky	Siam. bk	360	Boyd & Co	
China	Rose	Ger. sch	178	Pasedag & Co	
Cleopatra	Schultz	Brit. sch	199	Boyd & Co	
Diana	Jacobsen	Ger. bg